

The Lancaster Gazette.

NEW SERIES—VOL. 7. NO. 33.

LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1423

The Weekly Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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John H. Wright, Printer.

OFFICE—Tallmadge Buildings—Third Floor—Main Street—South Side.

TERMS—\$1.75 per annum in advance.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 16, 1852

THE PARIS PRESS.—The press of Paris has generally fallen off in circulation since Louis Napoleon deprived it of liberty. The *Journal des Debats* alone has kept at its previous figure of 13,000 copies. The *Constitutionnel*, which, previous to the coup d'etat, circulated 30,000 copies, rose soon afterwards to 35,000, as it was then the special organ of the purser, but has since fallen off some 20,000, notwithstanding a reduction of its price to 32 francs, or \$6 a year, which is considerably less than the cost of paper and stamps. This journal has, however, just been sold to M. Mires, the proprietor of the *Pays*, a rival establishment, and now the favorite of the Emperor, for the sum of \$300,000. The *Pays* sold 18,000 copies before December; it now sells no more than 11,000. The *Siecle*, the organ of the Cavaignac Republicans, has been decreased 8,000; the *Presse*, Girardin's paper, has fallen off 20,000; the *Paris*, 6,000; the *Gazette de France*, Legitimist, from 3,700 to 3,200; the *Univers*, Catholic, has decreased 4,000; the *Assemblée Nationale*, 5,500; the *Union Legitimiste*, 1,000. The circulation of the entire daily press of Paris, excepting the *Montieur*, the official organ of the Government, has fallen off some 85,000 sheets daily under the reign of the new Napoleon. This curtailing the freedom of the press, Louis Napoleon now makes paramount to all other objects. He is too wise to suppose that a people who have access to knowledge will ever submit to be governed by a tyrant. It is only the ignorant, worthless vagabond, who never aspires to anything higher than to "kiss his Majesty's little finger or great toe," that will submit to such acts of atrocity, and every Frenchman that can be made to renounce investigation into the public affairs of the French Empire, rejoiced over by the tyrant, Louis Napoleon, with an "exceeding great joy" as is the repentant sinner by the angels in heaven.

LEGISLATIVE.—In the Senate a bill to amend the act regulating elections was passed. Some time was spent in committee of the whole on the bill for the incorporation of towns.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Shellbarger gave notice of a bill to regulate proceedings in the Probate Court relating to inquests, as to lotteries, idiots and insane persons; also a bill regulating the sale of public lands in the Probate Court, in cases in which that Court has jurisdiction. Mr. Hard introduced a bill to repeal the act authorizing the Commissioners of Jackson County to subscribe to the Iron Railroad Company. The bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of practicing in the Courts was indefinitely postponed. A resolution was adopted requesting the Treasurer and Auditor of State to report the number of bills issued to the Independent Banks since April 13, 1852, and the amount returned to them in the same time, and also inviting the Board of Control to communicate similar intelligence respecting the Banks connected with the State Bank. Mr. LeBlond, on leave introduced a bill to provide for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public funds. This bill provides for all payments into the Treasury to be specie or tax-paying banks of Ohio, and all disbursements to be in specie.

THE SABBATH IN FRANCE.—When a collection is ordered in France, says the *Louisville Journal*, Sunday is generally the chosen time, there, for fete of all sorts—for public meetings, for parades, and so on. It was only the other day that the new Emperor Napoleon himself went a hunting in the forests of Fontainebleau, with a royal retinue on Sunday. The fourth commandment is thus universally, officially, and unofficially ignored. A nation which thus holds in contempt the Christian institution of the Sabbath is not likely to be greatly moral in other respects. Yet some people are all the while puzzling their brains to discover why France is a democracy instead of a monarchy—a democracy instead of a monarchy.

A REPUBLIC IMPLIES SELF GOVERNMENT. yet how can a nation govern itself when it rejects the only means that enables it, individually and in the aggregate to govern itself.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE.—Edward Studden, waiting his trial for the murder of Zimmerman; Thomas Conner, waiting his trial for the murder of Captain Hutchinson, and five others confined for minor offenses, escaped from jail in the city of Baltimore, on the evening of the 12th inst., and have not since been heard from. The Governor offers three hundred dollars reward for each of the murderers.

CURIA.—N. P. Willis, in his letters on Cuba, says: "Whatever Republican love there may be for among the creoles in other parts of the island, there is no trace of it in the hands of the scornful lip of the Havana gentleman reclining on an American. A coffee house in the Aubrey, the walls of which are painted with caricatures of us, gives a key to the feeling most prevalent in the Metropolis."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Illinois, which arrived at New York on the 15th, brought 550 passengers and two millions in gold.

She left at Aspinwall, the steamer United States, swiftest of the Winfield Scott from San Francisco, whence she was to sail on the 18th.

Contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Sacramento, had been taken up at the principal towns, and in ten days \$30,000 were raised at San Francisco.

The passengers that came on the Illinois bring \$300,000 in gold, which would swell the entire amount brought by her to two and a half millions of dollars. The loss by the fire at Sacramento is about \$100,000.

The Indians on the Colorado had been completely subjected by Major Heintzelman, and a treaty of peace had been signed.

Major Doss, who has been prospecting in the regions of Cheppore, reports abundance of gold in every stream; also plenty of iron.

The State has gone for Pierce by 3,881 majority.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—The Commercial has selected from the Annual Report of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to the Attorney General, the following statistics of crime, in Hamilton County:—

"Since the 3rd of May there have been prosecuted to conviction 10 cases of grand larceny; 8 of burglary; 1 of horse stealing; 2 of arson; 7 of passing counterfeit money; 4 of having counterfeit money with intent to pass; 3 of murder in the first degree; 1 of stabbing with intent to kill; 1 of uttering forged notes; 1 of embezzlement; 81 of petty larceny, sentenced to county jail; 4 of petty larceny, sentenced to House of Refuge; 22 of petty larceny, punished with fines; 73 cases of assault and battery, and 12 of riot. Within the same period there were 28 acquittals, 27 not pros., 9 discharged, and 1 quash. The total number of years to which parties have been sentenced to the penitentiary, in forty convictions, is 123. The total period of all the sentences to the county jail and House of Refuge is 230 months and 26 days. One was sentenced for life, and one to be hung. The aggregate amount of costs of prosecution, including all costs before the Mayor and examining courts, also witnesses' fees, &c., during the above named period, is \$21,134.94."

NEW YORK HARBOR is either becoming shallower, or the vessels they build now-a-days run deeper than those of twenty years ago. It is no uncommon occurrence for ships to strike aground, by the Narrows of Governor's Island. Fortunately for New York, even Pierce Localism does not regard as unconstitutional Government appropriations for protecting and improving the Atlantic coast harbors. A dredging machine off Staten Island, hard at work, would be regarded as perfectly constitutional, even by a Virginia secessionist—while a snag-boat up the Ohio or Mississippi would, of course, be an expression of the "doctrines of '91."

There is hope, therefore, for the Commercial Metropolis, four years longer, inasmuch as she gave 10,000 majority for Pierce. But, it is possible, in the order of Providence, that the trendings of the Gulf Stream may fill up the narrow gap between Long Island and Amboy, and visit the fate of Tyre and Alexandria on the great American Babylon!

BOOK STORES IN IRELAND.—There are seventy-four towns in Ireland, none of which have less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants, but which have only a single book-store in the whole number. The proportion of book stores in Scotland, compared with Ireland, in the same class of towns, is nine to one. There are also six Irish counties, which cannot boast of even one book-seller.

A CONFESION.—"An Elector" in the Ohio Statesman of the 11th, admits that the Presidential electors did turn their attention to Cabinet making.

RELEASING FREE NEGROES from whipping on their promise to leave the state, is becoming quite common in Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, now in Europe writes weekly letters to his congregation, which are read every Sabbath morning from the pulpit.

THE VOICES OF CHRISTMAS.—The winter months glide upon us unawares; they breathe deceitfully, almost imperceptibly, and would persuade us to entertain the imagination with the fragrance of spring flowers. But we will not be deceived. Winter may come noiselessly and simulate the milky breath of spring, but one glance at the feet and we find him in his rubber shoes, prepared for other sort of journeying than among the meads and vernal bloom.

Nay more, there are voices of the holidays about us that will not be rebuked. There are prattlers everywhere who have an instinctive apprehension of "the good time coming," on the 25th of December. They look into the stockings at the breakfast table, and their bright eyes gleam from the tell-tale columns, and one is kept posted upon all the variety of rare novelties, and precious wares, for the entertainment of the body and the mind, for eye and the understanding—and we are quietly brought to an understanding, forthwith, that Christmas comes but once a year.

And so winter is betrayed, though he conceal his firs and keep the hearth frost at his back, by the flavor of good cheer that waits upon the season. And there are those who cordially anticipate the unfolding of his grim authority; and the places wherein men, and women too, do "buy and sell and get gain," are filling up with reasonable delights, and the time for the disposal of them is at hand.

ON THE 4TH of next March the city of Washington will be filled with a greater swarm of guests and hungry office seekers than has yet congregated at the city. Thousands will come away disappointed, muttering curses at each step homeward, that their services to their party have not been duly appreciated. Such will always be the case so long as the offices of the country are regarded as the "spoils of Victory." It was not so doing the best days of the Republic.—*In Journal.*

THE LONDON custom of building the houses at the junction of public thoroughfares with quiet and airy offices, and a finished appearance to the street, as well as opportunities for ornamental display in their architecture, is recommended for adoption in our American cities.

WHERE IS THE RIGHT PARTY?—When the mariner is driven from his course by stress of wind, he does not expect to recover it by questioning the principles of navigation, and throwing away his instruments and tables. On the contrary he relies upon them more than ever to enable him to find and resume the right way again, and pursue his voyage to the destined port. The wings have been certainly baffled in their recent expedition, and are suffering severely, but with admirable patience and good nature, from an almost unexampled visit of untoward weather. Under such embarrassing circumstances, the last step any sensible man among them should think of taking is to cast overboard the principles they have advocated. If any one is not sincere in this, the sooner he gets rid of them the better; because, just now, they are likely to do a hypocrite no sort of good. They will be at present a very unproductive investment indeed.

But with many, and the great body of the wings, this matter of conviction is quite out of their control. They have embraced a certain system of national policy after due examination, because they could not help due. There is no option on the subject. Who is it calls for an abandonment of the old wing party? Are they those who have ever really been its members? What has happened to recommend so curious a proposal? Or rather, where is there which can render such a proceeding possible? There has never been, and is not now, any material or legal ligature to bind individuals together, and form a party. It is a union simply of opinion. Where this exists, and as long as it shall last, there is, and will continue to be, a party to all intents, because, thinking alike, when action comes, they will of necessity act in harmony.

The question, therefore, is not so much whether the party shall be dissolved or changed, as whether their principles shall be surrendered. We say yes, if they have been conquered. If the citadel of whig principles has been actually taken by the enemy, we are willing to capitulate, though we should like to march out with the honors of war.

Our greatest leaders are in their graves, but they are not vanquished before they died. No, that they were not. Others will spring to the vacant places at the head of our columns. An army of good soldiers never need despair of generals; they will appear as fast as wanted, if the rank and file acquit themselves as men.—*Nearby Advertiser.*

DARING ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A young man by the name of Amer Teter, attempted to take the life of a gentleman named Aaron Penwall, a man about 70 years of age, in Baltimore, on the 14th inst. Teter went into the tavern, and found Penwall sitting by the fire, and began to attempt to shoot him, but he was not vanquished before they died. No, that they were not. Others will spring to the vacant places at the head of our columns. An army of good soldiers never need despair of generals; they will appear as fast as wanted, if the rank and file acquit themselves as men.—*Nearby Advertiser.*

THE man who has been elevated to office by the influence of knaves and villains cannot be expected to deal out justice to them. No officer can be expected to exercise vigilance in discovering the lawlessness of those to whose votes he owes his elevation. Dependents upon the villainous sons of iniquity, they cannot do otherwise than countenance, encourage, and foster grogshops, gambling saloons, &c. No good can ever be expected to result from partisan influence; but once our people see the necessity of elevating men to office upon the grounds of competency, then, and not till then, can we expect to note an improvement in the public morals.

These remarks are not alone applicable to municipalities. It is not only the magistrates and aldermen that look to this class as a kind of "reserved battalion" that can be wheeled into action in case of a closely contested political combat; but, sorry are we to say, that men who aspire to the highest office in the nation, descend so low as to court the favor of a lawless band that have been for the past few years, brandishing the torch of discontent and committing the most treasonable acts of atrocity. Yes, there are those among us who even dare callumniate the patriotic and moral portion of community for frowning down acts of lawlessness.

And this too, is done for partisan gain; to ingratiate themselves into the good opinion of that class who are influenced by the most sordid motives.

Let every honest citizen shun the counsel of the demagogue, and seek to elevate such as would spur the idea of a connection with this class or seek to obtain their votes.

THE MILITIA BILL.—This bill has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House. No one, however, need be alarmed on account of this martial display; the provisions are very pacific. The Cincinnati *Gazette* is informed that it merely requires township and ward assessors to make a list of male citizens from eighteen to forty-five years of age, and return them to the County Auditor. From him the list passes through the brigadiers and majors general to the adjutant general of the State, and from him to the War Department at Washington. The bill also provides for the organization of volunteer companies from those liable to duty, who shall be first called into service on calls upon the Ohio militia.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for the new year gives promise of rare excellence; the January number is before us, and warrants us in saying so. Godey is the model publisher, enterprising and generous, possesses a discriminating judgment as to the wants of the reading public. No publisher is more liberal to American authors, and none are more deservedly successful in business.

The price of the *Lady's Book* is \$3 a year. Postage, only 2 cents a number.

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The printers of Columbus held a meeting on Saturday evening last, and resolved to celebrate the 17th day of January next, being the anniversary of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by a public supper. An invitation committee was appointed to invite the attendance of the printers of the neighboring cities, or an expression of their sentiments.

THE M'ARTHUR REPUBLICAN.—This is the name of a newly printed Whig paper, published in M'Arthur, Vinton county, by L. S. & L. W. Bort. The Vintonites of course will furnish the "material" to keep the Republican aloft.

PARK BENJAMIN.—This gentleman, who has been lecturing in Cincinnati and Dayton, has been well received by the citizens of both places. The Dayton *Journal* speaks highly of his character and the manner in which they interest the citizens.

THE commissioners to revise the forms and legal practice of the State, have forwarded a part of their report to the Legislature. It is a measure of much importance.

IT is said that fifty dollars worth of line would have prevented the fall of the building by which several persons were killed in New York recently.

Friday Evening, Dec. 17, 1852

LAWLESSNESS.—Our exchange papers, from all quarters, come to us filled with accounts of outrages committed on both persons and property;—evidencing conclusively, that crime is on the increase throughout the length and breadth of the country. Such has become the audacity of rogues and rowdies in the city of Baltimore, that it has been found necessary to suspend Divine Service in the evening, it being unsafe for ladies to appear in the streets though accompanied by gentlemen. It is indeed lamentable, that the worshippers at the altar of God must give way to the rowdism of the worshippers of Satan. Lamentable as the state of society is in Baltimore, it is even worse in Philadelphia and New York. Cincinnati, too, has also recently become the theatre of crime and depots of Satan. And even in the little town of Newark, the papers advise the citizens to arm themselves with deadly weapons for self-defence. This is not only disgraceful to the cities in whose streets such an alarming amount of crime is perpetrated, but it is a disgrace to the whole country, a stigma upon the character of our people.

Why so much villainy and rowdism? Do we not boast of being a christian people? And have we not erected all over the country houses of divine worship, the doors of which are thrown open alike to the rich and poor—to all and every class? It is not because christian Societies have been remiss in their exertions; but it is to be traced to the accursed and exclusively partisan spirit of the day. It is the natural consequence of the dependence of candidates for office upon the votes and influence of impudent bullies.

The man who has been elevated to office by the influence of knaves and villains cannot be expected to deal out justice to them. No officer can be expected to exercise vigilance in discovering the lawlessness of those to whose votes he owes his elevation. Dependents upon the villainous sons of iniquity, they cannot do otherwise than countenance, encourage, and foster grogshops, gambling saloons, &c. No good can ever be expected to result from partisan influence; but once our people see the necessity of elevating men to office upon the grounds of competency, then, and not till then, can we expect to note an improvement in the public morals.

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THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

—The Report of the Postmaster General shows the operations of the department, for the past year. The receipts for the year ending July 1st, 1852, were \$7,950,944, which includes 1,024,972 of balance on hand in July last. The excess of expenditures of all kinds over revenue, for the year 1852, exclusive of balance existing on July 1st, 1851, and amount drawn from Treasury, 1,923,932.20. The Postage account with Great Britain gives the following as due that Government:

3d quarter of 1851	16,810 00
4th " "	20,578 15
1st " 1852	40,608 48
2d " " about	23,090 00

The mails received and sent between the British Provinces and the United States were:

Mails received unpaid	\$25,377 05
" " paid	22,144 60
Mails sent unpaid	\$31,034 06
" " paid	24,797 31

Total for the year 103,263 65
Collected in Canada 58,170 26
" United States 56,834 39

Postage on mails between the U. S. and New Brunswick 8,812 56
Collected in the U. States 5,592 78
" New Brunswick 4,249 78

The extra allowance for 1852, paid to Postmasters under the act 1851, was \$156,594.

Surplus commissions to Postmasters have accrued at four offices, viz:

New York	\$49,332
Chicago, Ill.	1,994
Washington, D. C.	2,954
Harrisburgh	1,138

Total surplus commission \$56,421
Due from Postmasters in adjustment of yearly accounts \$2,992,996.

The aggregate number of letters, newspapers, and circulars, &c., delivered by letter carriers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and New Orleans, 53,592, 636.

Amount received by carriers \$104,355
Letters received in above cities and Washington and San Francisco 2,132,292

Number sent from do do 97,308,769
Amount paid for transportation during the year \$4,225,311 25

Of which for regular service 3,457,131 09
Route Agents 91,935 83
Supply Special Office 103,016 37

Foreign mail transportation 166,666 64
New York to Bremen 151,000 00
New York to Havre 50,000 00
Chicago to Havre 17,063 52
Across Panama 75,544 78

Liabilities to transport in former years 144,012 28
The letters paid and unpaid during the fiscal year, were very large; unpaid domestic, 32,762,763; in money 18,448,519; by stamps 31,892,750; free letters 3,148,000; drop letters 973,134; conveyed by European steamers, 4,421,547; conveyed to Havana 39,392; conveyed to California, 1,495,537; of dead letters unpaid 2,635,939. Total, 95,700,524. No less than 87,710,490 newspapers, passed through the mail; 7,073,458 were exchange newspapers. Between 4 and 5,000,000 of letters were conveyed by the following lines: Cunard 2,758,096; Collins 963,673; Bremen 354,570; Havre 345,389; and by the Cunard 941,950 newspapers; by Collins 280,974 newspapers. Postage from Cunard \$655,572; by Bremen line 77,219; by Havre line 80,805—total 952,464. Collins and Cunard collected in the United States 468,615 93.

FARMERS SHOULD NOT COMPLAIN.—Every product of the farmer is now in active demand, and at full prices. There is nothing that he raises that does not readily sell. But as if more effectually to rebuke past complaints at the loss from potato rot, and other crops by insects, while woods and other pests of the field were left unscathed, Providence is now, by something like the potato blight, exterminating the thistle and mullen of Maine; in some parts none escape the exterminating destroyer. Thus "good is sown from ill, and the equal ways of Providence asserted."

SINGULAR ORIGIN OF A GRATE VINE.—The Elkton Democrat, says there is a flourishing grape vine growing on a farm in the vicinity of that town, with the following singular history. The seed from which it germinated formed a covered button or clasp to a lady's glove, which was imported from Paris, among a lot of others, by a merchant of Philadelphia, and sold to a merchant in Elkton. A lady purchased the gloves, containing this grape seed, wore them out, discarded the seed; caused it to be planted, and it is now a flourishing vine.

HIGH INCENDIARY.—In a house on McDonough street, last week, smoke was discovered proceeding from the family Bible, lying on the table near a window. On examination, it was found that the edge of the Bible was in the exact focal distance from a glass globe containing gold dust, that the sun himself was playing the incendiary.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

THE "CRITTER."—The New York Tribune says there are 8,000 hotels, drinking saloons and dram shops in that city, and she amount expended in them is an amazing amount beyond belief. If the daily sales average \$10 each, which is a very low estimate, the amount will be \$80,000 a day, \$240,000 a month, and \$2,900,000 a year. Three years of this expenditure would build a railroad to California.

Rising Sun, Ind. is a famous place for potatoes. From the Republican of the 11th ult, we clip the following:

H. S. & R. Egan shipped in a flatboat from this place, one day the present week, 3,500 barrels of potatoes, it being a thousand barrels more than has ever been shipped by any one boat from our wharf.

An old lady, who has been reading the famous moon story very attentively, remarked with much emphasis, that the idea of the moon being inhabited was incredible to believe. "For," said she, "what becomes of the people in the moon, when there's nothing at all left of it but a little blue speck!"

DEAR FIRES.—Wood sells in Cincinnati at five dollars per cord.

FALCONBRIDGE, in a letter from Waltham, in last week's Spirit of the Times, relates a couple of anecdotes that will do to "pass round." Here they are:

Deacon Clough is about to travel, going to leave, move away, of course he's going off, that is, he's about to locate on a new site—Portland, Maine; and in remembrance of his many pleasant off-hand hits, I feel like giving at least a specimen of what the Deacon does do occasionally, that the Portlanders may look out for him.

Stopping in at the Deacon's Nephew's Ark of a store, one morning, when he sells everything, from a six-horse plough to a child's rattle.

"It was a plucky fellow committed; have you heard of it?"

"No," says I, "have not, Deacon. When—"

"Don't Emerson, down here."

"You don't tell me that! What old man Emerson?"

"Yes, my old man Emerson."

"Why, bless my soul I thought no man stood higher or firmer in the community. Deacon?"

"Yes—I always thought so, too; but it's not the first time he did it."

"Not God bless me, is it possible? Who was it on—that did he forge, Deacon?"

"It was a plucky fellow, too, on a timber shaft."

Old man Emerson carries on a large smithery and wagon factory, you see, and he grabbed an axe handle, and the last I saw of the Deacon about that time, was a fragment of his coat tail vanishing up into his loft. I confessed the case.

An oldish sort of a relic of the past age—an old gent who considers a laugh sinful, who has been a subscriber for 40 years, a journal that never inserted a witty line, but once during its existence, and then it last over twenty subscribers in a heap! This old gent came into Deacon Clough's store, a few weeks ago, and seeing the Deacon seated on a sofa, with an unusually serene expression on his generally gloomy face, he said in his favorite melancholy tone, as though he had "lost all" by the measles, and owed two quarters' rent.

"What is the trouble, Deacon Clough, this morning?"

"Well," says the Deacon, "I'm bothered some with the grand—very much, in fact, this morning."

"It's very shocking—it's very affecting," says old Solon, "and what have you done for it Deacon?"

"Nothing yet; must attend to it, I suppose."

"I would, Deacon, I would, it's very distressing—it's a most lamentable ill; go to Dr. Moore, or to my friend Dr. Parkhurst, and be advised at once, Deacon."

"Oh, I guess I can soon fix it—a few stitches will answer."

"Stitches!" says Solon, "You see they've been repairing your street. My boots are ripped at the toe, and the plucky fellow gets to my feet and bothers me like sin!"

When the full force of the terrific fact that in upon the old soldier's brain, that he was jerked, he liked to have whittled right down into his boots. He left in horror, and the Deacon heard that he kept his head for three weeks! When Deacon Clough leaves this village, we shall have lost a good citizen, and a joker as can't be beat. So mote it be.

THE WAR OF 1812—160 Acres of Land.—The proposition presented by Judge Sutherland, in a letter, some time since, relative to granting land to those who served in the war of 1812, or other wars of the country, has met the approval of Mr. Wilson the Land Commissioner at Washington. Recently the subject was brought to his attention, and he has recommended to Congress to give 160 acres to every man who was out in any of our wars, or if dead, then to his widow or children. Those who served their country in the war of 1812, and the other wars, would have met and passed resolutions in favor of this grant of 160 acres, and send them to Congress, that a bill may be passed during the present session.

CHEAP LIVING.—The following are the prices of staples at Knoxville, Tennessee, and is a great place for persons of limited means and extensive appetites:—"Corn 25¢. Flour \$2 per hundred. Oats 12¢. Beef 3¢. Butter 12¢. Chickens 8 to 10¢. Turkeys 25 to 30¢. For pork, holders are asking 5¢, but few are engaging at that price, expecting it to be paid for less.